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ABSTRACT

Public schools in Pennsylvania were created to educate children to be useful citizens, loyal to the principles upon which the nation was founded, and aware of their duties as citizens to maintain those ideals. This document includes 4 critical elements of civics and government standards that describe what students should know and be able to demonstrate: (1) Principles and Documents of Government; (2) Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship; (3) How Government Works; and (4) How International Relations Function. The four proposed standards in the document each have a separate list of student objectives for grade 3, grade 6, grade 9, and grade 12. A glossary is included to assist the reader in understanding terminology contained in the standards. (BT)

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ED 440 003

Proposed Academic Standards for Civics and Government

SO 031 333

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Pennsylvania Department of Education

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XIV. INTRODUCTION

The Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790 was the basis for the Free Public School Act of 1834 which is the underpinning of today's system of schools operating throughout the Commonwealth. These schools were created to educate children to be useful citizens, loyal to the principles upon which our Republic was founded, and aware of their duties as citizens to maintain those ideals.

This document includes Civics and Government Standards that describe what students should know and be able to demonstrate:

- 5.1. Principles and Documents of Government
- 5.2. Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship
- 5.3. How Government Works
- 5.4. How International Relationships Function

The Academic Standards for Civics and Government are based on the Public School Code of 1949 which directs "... teaching and presentation of the principles and ideals of the American republican representative form of government as portrayed and experienced by the acts and policies of the framers of the Declaration of Independence and framers of the Constitution of the United States and Bill of Rights. . .". The intent of the Code is that such instruction "shall have for its purpose also instilling into every boy and girl who comes out of public, private and parochial schools their solemn duty and obligation to exercise intelligently their voting privilege and to understand the advantages of the American republican form of government as compared with various other forms of governments".

A glossary is included to assist the reader in understanding terminology contained in the standards.

Proposed Academic Standards for Civics and Government

5.1. Principles and Documents of Government

5.1.3. GRADE 3	5.1.6. GRADE 6	5.1.9. GRADE 9	5.1.12. GRADE 12
Pennsylvania's public schools shall teach, challenge and support every student to realize his or her maximum potential and to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to. . .			
A. Describe what government is.	A. Explain the purpose of government.	A. Define and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government.	A. Analyze the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government.
B. Explain the purposes of rules and laws and why they are important in the classroom, school, community, state and nation.	B. Explain the importance of the rule of law for the protection of individual rights and the common good in the community, state, nation and world.	B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. • Sources • Purposes • Functions	B. Describe the sources, purposes and functions of law.
C. Define the principles and ideals shaping government. • Justice • Truth • Diversity of people and ideas • Patriotism • Common good • Liberty • Rule of law • Leadership • Citizenship	C. Describe the principles and ideals shaping government. • Justice • Truth • Diversity of people and ideas • Patriotism • Common good • Liberty • Rule of law • Leadership • Citizenship • Equality • Majority rule/Minority rights • Popular sovereignty • Privacy • Checks and balances • Separation of powers	C. Explain the principles and ideals that shape government. • Justice • Truth • Diversity of people and ideas • Patriotism • Common good • Liberty • Rule of law • Leadership • Citizenship • Equality • Majority rule/Minority rights • Popular sovereignty • Privacy • Checks and balances • Separation of powers • Constitutional government • Liberal democracy • Classical republicanism • Federalism	C. Determine the importance of the principles and ideals in civic life. • Justice • Truth • Diversity of people and ideas • Patriotism • Common good • Liberty • Rule of law • Leadership • Citizenship • Equality • Majority rule/Minority rights • Popular sovereignty • Privacy • Checks and balances • Separation of powers • Constitutional government • Liberal democracy • Classical republicanism • Federalism

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D. Identify documents of Pennsylvania government. • Charter of 1681 • Pennsylvania Constitution	D. Explain the basic principles and ideals within documents of Pennsylvania government. • Charter of 1681 • Penn's Great Law of 1682 • Pennsylvania Constitution • Pennsylvania Declaration of Rights	D. Interpret the basic documents shaping the government of Pennsylvania. • The Charter of 1681 • First Frame of Government • The Great Law of 1682 • Charter of Privileges • Constitution of 1776 • Constitution of 1790 • Constitution of 1838 • Constitution of 1874 • Constitution of 1968	D. Analyze and apply the principles and ideals of the basic documents shaping the government of Pennsylvania. • The Charter of 1681 • First Frame of Government • The Great Law of 1682 • Charter of Privileges • Constitution of 1776 • Constitution of 1790 • Constitution of 1838 • Constitution of 1874 • Constitution of 1968 • Amendments to the Constitution
E. Identify documents of United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution of the United States • Bill of Rights	E. Explain the basic principles and ideals of documents of United States government. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution of the United States • Bill of Rights	E. Interpret the basic documents shaping the government of the United States. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution of the United States • Bill of Rights • Magna Carta • English Bill of Rights • Mayflower Compact • Articles of Confederation	E. Analyze and apply the principles and ideals of the basic documents shaping the government of the United States. • Declaration of Independence • Constitution of the United States • Bill of Rights • Magna Carta • English Bill of Rights • Mayflower Compact • Articles of Confederation • Federalist/anti-federalist Papers
F. Explain the meaning of The Preamble of the Constitution of the United States.	F. Explain the meaning of the Preamble to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and compare to the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States.	F. Contrast the individual rights created by the Pennsylvania Constitution and those created by the Constitution of the United States.	F. Analyze the rights of the people as listed in the Pennsylvania Constitution and the Constitution of the United States.
G. Describe the purpose of the United States Flag, The Pledge of Allegiance and The National Anthem.	G. Describe the proper use, display and respect for the United States Flag and explain the significance of patriotic activities. • Reciting The Pledge of Alliance • Standing for The National Anthem	G. Describe the procedures for proper uses, display and respect for the United States Flag as per the National Flag Code.	G. Analyze the role of the United States Flag in civil disobedience and in patriotic activities.

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H. Identify the framers of the basic documents of the governments of Pennsylvania and the United States.	H. Describe the roles played by the framers of the basic documents of governments of Pennsylvania and the United States.	H. Explain the roles of framers of basic documents of government from a national and Pennsylvania perspective.	H. Analyze the competing positions held by the framers of the basic documents of government of Pennsylvania and United States.
I. Explain why government is necessary in the classroom, school, community, state and nation and the basic purposes of government in the United States and Pennsylvania.	I. Describe and compare the making of rules by direct democracy and by representative democracy.	I. Explain the essential characteristics of limited and unlimited governments and explain the advantages and disadvantages of systems of government. • Confederal • Federal • Unitary	I. Analyze historical examples of the importance of the rule of law and of the sources, purposes and functions of law.
J. Explain the importance of respect for the property and the opinions of others.	J. Describe how the government protects individual rights and promotes the common good.	J. Explain how law protects individual rights and the common good.	J. Analyze how the law promotes the common good by protecting individual rights.
K. Identify symbols and holidays. • Pennsylvania (e.g., Charter Day, Liberty Bell, Keystone State) • United States (e.g., Presidents' Day, Statue of Liberty, White House)	K. Describe the purpose of symbols and holidays.	K. Explain why symbols and holidays were created.	K. Analyze the roles of symbols and holidays in society.
L. Identify the purpose of courts and explain how they resolve conflicts over the principles and ideals of government.	L. Explain the role of courts in resolving conflicts over the principles and ideals of government • Local • State • Federal	L. Interpret Pennsylvania and United States court decisions that have impacted the principles and ideals of government.	L. Analyze Pennsylvania and United States court decisions that have effected principles and ideals of government in civic life. • Civil rights • Commerce • Judicial review • Federal supremacy
M. Identify famous speeches and writings that reflect the basic principles and ideals of government.	M. Explain the basic principles and ideals found in famous speeches and writings.	M. Interpret the impact of famous speeches and writings on civic life.	M. Evaluate and analyze the importance of significant political speeches and writings in civic life.

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5.2. Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship

5.2.3. **GRADE 3**	5.2.6. **GRADE 6**	5.2.9. **GRADE 9**	5.2.12. **GRADE 12**
Pennsylvania's public schools shall teach, challenge and support every student to realize his or her maximum potential and to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to. . .			
A. Identify examples of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. • Personal rights • Political rights • Economic rights • Personal responsibilities • Civic responsibilities	A. Explain positions on issues related to rights and responsibilities of citizenship. • Political rights • Economic rights • Personal responsibilities to the individual and to society • Civic responsibilities to the individual and to society • Traits of character to individuals and to constitutional democracy	A. Describe the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. • Autocracy • Democracy • Oligarchy	G. Analyze an individual's civic rights, responsibilities and duties in systems of government. • Autocracy • Democracy • Oligarchy
B. Identify personal rights and responsibilities.	B. Explain the relationship between rights and responsibilities.	B. Describe the rights, responsibilities and participatory role of citizens in local, state and national level.	B. Analyze the rights, responsibilities and participatory role of citizens at local, state and national levels of government.
C. Identify sources of conflict and disagreement and different ways conflicts can be resolved.	C. Explain different ways of resolving conflicts in government.	C. Delineate skills used to resolve conflicts in society and government.	C. Analyze the triggers of conflict in society and techniques to resolve them.
D. Identify the importance of political leadership and public service in the school, community, state and nation.	D. Describe the importance of political leadership and public service.	D. Explain the roles of political leadership and public service in a constitutional democracy.	D. Compare the roles of political leadership and public service in a constitutional democracy.
E. Describe ways citizens can influence the decisions and actions of government.	E. Identify examples of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.	E. Explain the importance of political process to competent and responsible participation in civic life.	E. Explain how participating in civic and political life leads to the attainment of individual and public goals. • Referendum • Recall • Petition

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F. Explain the benefits of following rules and laws and the consequences of violating them. G. Identify ways to participate in government.	F. Describe the impact of the consequences of violating rules and laws. G. Explain the importance of evaluating political decisions.	F. Compare the consequences of violating laws of Pennsylvania and with the consequences of violating laws of the United States. G. Explain the difference between political and social participation in government.	F. Analyze the role of law for the protection of individual rights and for the common good. G. Explain the responsibility and process to register a vote and evaluate the importance of knowledge to competent and responsible participation in civic life.

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5.3. How Government Works			
5.3.3. **GRADE 3**	5.3.6. **GRADE 6**	5.3.9. **GRADE 9**	5.3.12. **GRADE 12**
Pennsylvania's public schools shall teach, challenge and support every student to realize his or her maximum potential and to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to. . .			
A. Identify the elected representative bodies responsible for making local, Pennsylvania and United States laws.	A. Describe the structure, organization and operation of the local, state and national governments.	A. Explain the structure, organization and operation of the local, state and national governments including domestic and national policy making.	A. Analyze and evaluate the structure, organization and operation of the local, state and national governments including domestic and national policy making.
B. Identify the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government at the local, state and national level.	B. Describe the responsibilities and powers of the three branches within local, state and national governments. • Checks and balances • Separation of powers	B. Compare the responsibilities and powers of the three branches within local, state and national governments. • Checks and balances • Separation of powers	B. Analyze the responsibilities and powers within local, state and national government. • Checks and balances • Separation of powers
C. Identify reasons for rules and laws in the school and community.	C. Explain how government actions affect citizens' daily lives.	C. Explain how a bill becomes a law on a federal, state, and local level.	C. Summarize how a bill becomes a law on a federal, state, and local level and evaluate the process.
D. Identify services performed by the local, state and national governments.	D. Describe how local, state and national governments implement their services.	D. Identify how independent government agencies create, regulate and enforce regulatory policies. • local (e.g., Zoning Board) • state (e.g., Pennsylvania Utilities Commission • national (e.g., Federal Communications Commission)	D. Interpret how independent government agencies create, regulate and enforce regulations. • local (e.g., Zoning Board) • state (e.g., Pennsylvania Utilities Commission • national (e.g., Federal Communications Commission)
E. Identify positions of authority at school and in local, state and national governments.	E. Identify major leaders of local, state and national governments, their primary duties and their political party affiliation.	E. Explain how political parties, campaigns and elections provide opportunities for citizens to participate in the political process that chooses its leaders.	E. Analyze the roles of political parties in election campaigns.

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F. Explain what an election is.	F. Describe the voting process. • Pennsylvania • United States	F. Explain the election process. • Voter registration • Primary Elections • Caucuses • National Conventions • General Elections • Electoral College	F. Analyze elements of the election process • Voter Registration • Primary Elections • Caucuses • National conventions • General elections • Electoral college
G. Explain why being treated fairly is important.	G. Describe the issues of due process and judicial protection of individual rights	G. Explain the issues of due process and judicial protection of individual rights. • Equal protection • Habeas Corpus • Presumption Of Innocence • Right To Counsel • Trial By Jury • Right Against Self Incrimination • Double Jeopardy • Right Of Appeal	G. Analyze judicial protection of individual rights and due process. • Equal protection • Habeas Corpus • Presumption Of Innocence • Right To Counsel • Trial By Jury • Right Against Self Incrimination • Double Jeopardy • Right Of Appeal
H. Identify individual interests and how they impact government.	H. Identify individual interests and explain ways to influence others.	H. Explain how interest groups provide opportunities for citizens to participate in the political process.	H. Evaluate the impact of interest groups on the political process.
I. Explain why taxes are needed and who needs to pay them.	I. Describe why and how government raises money to pay for its operations and services.	I. Explain issues regarding how and why government should raise money to pay for its operation and services.	I. Analyze issues regarding how and why government should raise money to pay for its operations and services.
J. Identify the role of the media in society.	J. Describe the influence of media in reporting issues.	J. Explain the importance of freedom of the press and how public officials use the media to communicate with their citizens.	J. Evaluate the role of media on political life in the United States and explain the role of the media in setting the public agenda.
K. Identify different ways people govern themselves.	K. Describe forms of government. • Limited • Unlimited	K. Identify systems of government. • Autocracy • Democracy • Oligarchy	K. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of various systems of government. • Autocracy • Democracy • Oligarchy

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5.4. How International Relationships Function			
5.4.3. **GRADE 3**	5.4.6. **GRADE 6**	5.4.9. **GRADE 9**	5.4.12. **GRADE 12**
Pennsylvania's public schools shall teach, challenge and support every student to realize his or her maximum potential and to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to. . .			
A. Recognize that the world is divided into various political units.	A. Describe the concept that nation-states coexist in a world community.	A. Explain role of the United States in world affairs.	A. Analyze the United States' interaction with other nations and governmental groups in world events.
B. Recognize that every nation's government is unique and each makes decisions in different ways influenced by customs and traditions.	B. Explain the concept of popular sovereignty over a defined territory and the interaction between nation-states.	B. Explain how foreign groups and nations and their policies affect the United States.	B. Analyze the impact of economic, technological or cultural developments on the government of the United States and the governments of other nations.
C. Identify ways in which countries interact with the United States.	C. Describe the governments of the countries bordering the United States and their relationships with the United States.	C. Explain the effects that United States political ideas have had on other nations – past, present and future.	C. Analyze how the United States' policy interests and historic policy positions have changed over time. • Past • Present • Future
D. Define diplomacy and treaties.	D. Describe the process that results in a treaty or agreement between the United States and another nation state.	D. Explain the functions of the three branches of federal government in foreign policy.	D. Evaluate the development and implementation of foreign policy.
E. Identify how nations work together to solve problems.	E. Explain how nations work together on common environmental problems, natural disasters and trade.	E. Explain the development and the role of the United Nations and other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.	E. Analyze the purposes and functions of international organizations. • Governmental (e.g., NATO, World Court, OAS) • Non-governmental (e.g., International Red Cross, Amnesty International, World Council of Churches)

Proposed Academic Standards for Civics and Government

XV. GLOSSARY

Amendment (Constitutional): Changes in, or additions to, a constitution. Proposed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or by a convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the state legislatures. Ratified by approval of three-fourths of the state.

Articles of Confederation: First constitution of the United States, 1781. Created a weak national government, replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States.

Authority: Right to control or direct the actions of others, legitimized by law, morality, custom or consent.

Autocracy: A government in which one person possesses unlimited power.

Bill of Rights: First Ten Amendments to the Constitution. Ratified in 1791, these amendments limit government power and protect basic rights and liberties of individuals.

Checks and Balances: Constitutional mechanisms that authorize each branch of government to share powers with the other branches and thereby check their activities. For example, the president may veto legislation passed by Congress, the Senate must confirm major executive appointments and the courts may declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

Citizen: Member of a political society who therefore owes allegiance to and is entitled to protection by and from the government.

Citizenship: Status of being a member of a state; one who owes allegiance to the government and is entitled to protection by and from the government.

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Civic Responsibilities:	Concerns obligation to take part in the governance of the school, community, tribe, state or nation.
Civil Law:	Body of law, distinguishable from criminal law, which governs private rights of individuals.
Civil Liberties:	Areas of personal freedom with which governments are constrained from interfering
Civil Rights:	Protections and privileges given to all United States citizens by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
Classical Republicanism:	Refers to government that seeks the public or common good rather than the good of a particular group or class of society.
Common Law:	Body of unwritten law developed in England from judicial decisions based on custom and earlier judicial decisions; constitutes the basis of the English legal system and became part of American law.
Common or Public Good:	Benefit or interest of a politically organized society as a whole.
Compromise:	An amicable agreement to settle differences; mutual concessions.
Concurrent Powers:	Authority that may be exercised by both the federal government and the state governments (e.g., levying taxes, borrowing money, spending for the general welfare).
Confederal:	Relating to a confederation.
Confederation:	A loose union of individual states characterized by a weak or non-existent central government.

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Consent of the Governed:	Agreement by the people to set up and live under a government. According to the natural rights philosophy, all legitimate government must rest on the consent of the governed.
Constitutionalism:	Idea that the powers of government should be distributed according to a written or unwritten constitution and that those powers should be effectively restrained by the constitution's provisions.
Delegated Powers:	Powers granted to the national government under the Constitution as enumerated in Articles I, II and III.
Democracy:	Form of government in which political control is exercised by all the people, either directly or through their elected representatives.
Diplomacy:	The art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations.
Diplomat:	One employed or skilled in conducting negotiations between nations.
Diversity:	State of being different; variety.
Documents of Government:	Papers necessary for the organization and powers of government.
Due Process of Law:	Right of every citizen to be protected against arbitrary action by government.
Enumerated Powers:	Powers that are specifically granted to Congress by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.
Equal Protection of the Law:	Idea that no individual or group may receive special privilege from nor be unjustly discriminated against by the law.

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Equality:	The condition of possessing substantially the same rights, privileges, and immunities, and being substantially responsible for the same duties as other members of society.
Federal Supremacy Clause:	Article VI of the Constitution provides that the Constitution and all federal laws and treaties shall be the "Supreme Law of the Land." Therefore, all federal laws take precedence over state and local laws.
Federal System (or Federalism):	Form of political organization in which governmental power is divided between a central government and territorial subdivisions (e.g., in the United States - the national, state and local governments).
Federalism:	The distribution of power in a government between a central authority and states and the distribution of power among states with most powers retained by central government.
Foreign Policy:	Policies of the federal government directed to matters beyond United States' borders, especially relations with other countries.
Government:	Institutions and procedures through which a territory and its people are ruled.
Habeas Corpus:	Court order demanding that the individual in custody be brought into court and shown the cause for detention. Habeas corpus is guaranteed by the Constitution and can be suspended only in the case of rebellion or invasion.
Individual Responsibility:	Fulfilling the moral and legal obligations of membership in society.
Individual Rights:	Privileges possessed by individuals as opposed to those privileges claimed by groups.
Interest Group:	Organized body of individuals who share same goals and try to influence public policy to meet those goals.

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International Organizations: Groups formed by nation-states to achieve common political, social or economic goals.

Judicial Power: Authority to manage conflicts about the interpretation and application of the law.

Judicial Review: Doctrine that permits the federal courts to declare unconstitutional, and thus null and void, acts of the Congress, the executive branch and the states. The precedent for judicial review was established in the 1803 case of *Marbury v. Madison.*

Justice: That which may be obtained through fair distribution of benefits and burdens, fair correction of wrongs and injuries, or use of fair procedures in gathering information and making decisions.

Leadership: State or condition of one who leads, guides or governs.

Liberal Democracy: Government that recognizes that the individual has rights that exist independently of government and which ought to be protected by and against government.

Liberty: Freedom from restraint under conditions essential to the equal enjoyment of the same right by others.

Majority Rule: Decision by more than half of those participating in the decision-making process.

Marshall Plan: U.S. foreign policy, named after Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, which gave substantial aid to Western European countries after World War II (1948-52) to rehabilitate their economies and ensure the survival of democratic institutions.

Minority Rights: Opportunities that a minority member is entitled to have, or to receive from others within the limits of the law.

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Nation-State:	Divisions of the world in which each state claims sovereignty over defined territory and jurisdiction over everyone within it. These states interact using diplomacy, formal agreements and sanctions that may be peaceful or may involve the use of force.
NATO:	North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an international transatlantic partnership consisting of various European states, the United States and Canada, which was designed through cooperation, consultation, and collective defense to maintain peace and promote stability throughout Europe.
Non-governmental Organizations:	A group in a free society that is not a part of any government institution and does not derive its power from government.
OAS:	Organization of American States, an international governmental organization formed by the states of North and South America for security and the protection of mutual interests.
Oligarchy:	A government in which a small group exercises control, especially for corrupt and selfish purposes.
Patriotism	A feeling of pride and respect in one's country.
Political Efficacy:	Belief that one can be effective and have an impact on public affairs.
Political Party:	Any group, however loosely organized, that seeks to elect government officials under a given label.
Political Rights:	Entitlement to participate in the political process.
Popular Sovereignty:	The concept that ultimate political authority rests with the people who create and can alter or abolish governments.

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Presumption of Innocence: The legal concept that a criminal defendant is innocent until the prosecution proves every element of the crime, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the crime charged.

Privacy: The right to be left alone; the right of an individual to withhold one's self and one's property from public scrutiny if one so chooses.

Public Service: Action of benefit to local, state or national communities through appointed or elected office.

Representative Democracy: Form of government in which power is held by the voters and is exercised indirectly through elected representatives who make decisions.

Republic: Form of government in which political control is exercised through elected representatives.

Republican Government: System of government in which power is held by the voters and is exercised by elected representatives responsible for promoting the common welfare.

Right Against Self-Incrimination: Individual right found in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution that prevents an individual from being forced to testify against himself or herself.

Right of Appeal: The right to seek review by a superior court of an injustice done or error committed by an inferior court, whose judgment or decision the court above is called upon to correct or reverse.

Right to Counsel: Individual right found in the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution that requires criminal defendants to have access to legal representation.

Rule of Law: Principle that every member of a society, even a ruler, must follow the law.

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Separation of Powers:	Distribution of governmental power among several institutions that must cooperate in decision-making.
State:	A commonwealth; a nation; a civil power.
Treaty:	Formal agreement between or among sovereign nations to create or restrict rights and responsibilities. In the United States all treaties must be approved by a two-thirds vote in the Senate.
Trial by Jury:	Individual right found in the Sixth and Seventh Amendment of the Constitution that guarantees a person an impartial jury.
Truth:	Agreement of thought and reality that can eventually be verified.
Unitary Government:	An authoritative system in which all regulatory power is vested in a central government from which regional and local governments derive their powers (e.g., Great Britain and France as well as the American states within their spheres of authority).